BOSTON BEATEN AGAIN.

The Indianapolis Team Plays Successful Ball in a Snow-Storm.

INDIANAPOLIS, 11; BOSTON, 6. Boston, Oct. 9. - Sowders's wildness and costly errors by the home team, gave the Hoosiers another easy victory to-day. Snow squalls were frequent during the latter part of the game. The attendance was the smallest of the season.

INDIANAPOLIS. 0 Kelly, r .... 0 3 0 Quinn, 2.. 0 1 Gl'sc'k, s.. 2 2 2 McGe'c'y, r 2 2 1 0 Wise, s ... 0 0 0 Tate, c.... 0 0 6 2 Shink, 1... 1 111 1 1 Hornung, 11 1 1 0 Buckley, c. 1 1 5 0 1 Morrill, 1.1 111 0 Burdick, p. 0 0 1 7 0 Sowd'rs, p. 2 1 0 7

Totals...11 9 27 18 3 Totals..... 5 10 24 19 3

Score by innings: Indianapolis........ 3 0 0 0 0 3 5 0 -11 Earned Runs-Indianapolis, 3; Boston, 4. Two-base Hits-Kelly (2), Schoeneck. Home Ron-Johnston.

Stolen Bases-Hines (2), Secry (2), Glasscock, Kelly, Wise.

Double Play—Bassett, Glasscock and Schoeneck.

First Base on Balls—Hines, Seery, Bassett (2),

Sowderz, Wise. Hit by Pitched Ball-Wise, Bassett, Glasscock. First Base on Errors-Indianapolis, 2. Struck Out-Myers (2), McGeachy, Schoeneck, Bur-dick (2), Wise, Hornung, Morrill, Sowders. Passed Balls-Tate, 2; Buckley, 2. Wild Pitch-Burdick. Time-1:50. Umpire-Valentine.

DETROIT, 12; PHILADELPHIA, 8. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9 .- The Philadelphias had what looked like a winning lead up to the fifth inning to-day, when the Detroits jumped

on Casey for six hits, including a triple and a double, which, with errors by Hallman and Delehanty, netted them six runs. They kept up the hitting in the seventh and eighth, and won easily. Fogarty was injured in sliding to second, and was relieved by Gleason, who took Casey's place in the eighth. Score: Philadelphia......0 2 2 2 0 0 0 0 2-8 Detroit......0 0 0 0 6 0 3 3 -12

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 2; Detroit, 2. Two-base hits—Delehanty, Sutcliffe, Conway, Campau. Three-base hits—Fogarty, Casey, Nicholson, Stolen bases—Fogarty, Delehanty (4), Mulvey, Hanlon, Campau. Double play—Campau and Brouthers. First base on balls—Farrar, Hallman, Hanlon, Brouthers (2), Rowe. Hit by pitched ball—Fogarty. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2; Detroit, 2. Struck out—Fogarty, Wood Andreas Hallman, (2) out-Fogarty, Wood, Andrews, Hallman (2), Irwin, Casey, White, Conway. Passed balls-Hallman, 1; . Wild P Umpires-Powers and Daniels. CHICAGO, 13; WASHINGTON, 4.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.- The heavy batters of

the Chicago club kept the out-fielders of the Washingtons on a continal run to-day, and won he last game of the series with ease. Score: Washington......0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 1 0-4 Chicago......2 0 0 1 7 0 0 3 0-13 Earned runs-Washington, 3; Chicago, 6. Two-base hits-Hoy, Mack, Burns, Flint. Turee-base hits Fuller. Van Haltren, Pfeffer, Williamson (2). Home run—Anson. Stolen bases—Hoy, Ryan, Anson, Pfeffer. Double play—Williamson and Anson. First base on balls—Hoy, Myers. First base on errors—Washington, 3; Chicago, 6. Struck out—Daily, Widner, Ryan, Duffy, Pfeffer, Dwyer, Flint. Passed ball—Flint, 1. Wild pitches—Widner, 4. Time—1:50. Umpire-Lynch.

PITTSBURG, 3; NEW YORK, 2. NEW YORK, Oct 9. - New York again lost to Pittsburg to-day, through Ward's poor work at short. The local players made more hits than their opponents, but could not bunch their hits.

New York...... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1-2 Pittaburg ..... 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 -3 Earned runs—New York, 2. Two-base hit—Slattery. Stolen base—Maul. Double play—Hatfield, Ward and O'Rourke. First base on balls—Whitney. Coleman, First base on errors—New York, 1; Pittsburg, 4. Struck out—Foster (2), Hatfield, Coleman, McShannie, Kuehne, Maul, Galvin. Passed balls—Miller, I; Brown, 2. Time—1:45. Umpire—Kelly.

American Association.

ST. LOUIS, 4; LOUISVILLE, 3. Sr. Louis, Oct. 9.-The St. Louis took the lead in the first inning of to-day's game, and held it to the close. With two men on bases, Herr hit hard to center field, and Weaver, after a long run, dropped the ball, letting in two

St. Louis...........3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-4 Louisville......... 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0-3 Earned runs-St. Louis, 1; Louisville, 1. Two-base hit-Comiskey. Stolen bases-Latham (2), Browning (2), Hecker (2), Raymond. First base on balls-Off Chamberlain, 2; off Hecker, 3. Struck out Chamberlain, Tomney (2), Browning, Werrick,

CINCINNATI, 13; KANSAS CITY, 6. CINCINNATI, Oct. 9 .- The Cincinnatis won today's game by superior betting. In all but the sixth inning Viau was very effective, when the visitors batted in four earned runs on a base on balls, three singles and Hankinson's fine triple to left center. Mullane and Kappel did some exceptionally hard hitting for the Reds. Esterday's fielding was the chief feature. Score:

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 9: Kansas City, 4. Two-base hit—Mullane. Three-base hits—Kappel (2), Han-kinson. Home run—Mullane. Stolen bases—Mullane, Reilly, Carpenter (2), Tebeau. Kappel, McTam-many, Cline, Burns, Davis. Double plays-Nicol and Muliane; Hankinson, Phillips and Davis. First base on balls-Nicol, Mullane, Tebeau, Keenan, Davis, Esterday, Porter. First base on errors-Kan-sas City, 4; Cincinnati, 2. Struck out-Muliane. Kappel, O'Connor, McTammany (2), Davis, Phillips,

ATHLETICS, 9; BALTIMORE, 7. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9 .- The Athletics defeated the Baltimores this afternoon by more frequent and harder hitting. Smith was put in against his old associates, and pitched a fairly effective game. Kilrov was batted harder than the score indicates. Score:

Earned runs-Athletics, 5; Baltimore, 1. Two-base hits-Purcell, Smith, Fulmer. Three-base hits-Fennelly (2). Home run—Stovey. Stolen bases—Stovey, Tucker. Double play—Shindle, Tucker and Farrell. First base on balls—Stovey, Purcell, Griffin, Shindle (2), Sommer, Greenwood, Fulmer. Hit by pitched ball—Purcell. First base on errors—Athletics, 2: Baltimore, 6. Struck out—Stovey, Bierbauer. Fennelly, Mattimore, Smith, Tucker (2), Farrell, Shindle, Goldsby, Greenwood, Kilroy.

BROOKLYN, 6; CLEVELAND, 5. NEW YORK, Oct. 9 .- The Brooklyn and Cleveland clubs payed at Washington Park, Brooklyn, to-day. Corkhill's bome run hit in the ninth inning won the game. Score: Earned runs-Cleveland. 3; Brooklyn. 5. Twobase bits-Collins, Corkhill. Foutz (2), Hughes. Three-base hit-McGuire. Home run-Corkhill. Stolen bases-Stricker, Faatz, Corkhill. Double plays

-Orr and Clark; McKean and Stricker; McGuire, Van-

zandt and Stricker. First base on balls-Stricker,

It really begins to look as if Indianapolis

Hogan, Pinckney. First base on errors-Cleveland, 1. Struck out-Gilks, Collins. Base-Ball Notes. The Hoosiers play in Boston to-day.

would get seventh place. It is about settled that Kelly and Gaffney will officiate in the world championship series. President Nimick, of the Pittsburg Base-ball Club, states that he is negotiating with the Detroit club for Conway, Ganzel and Rowe, and that he had good prospect of securing them for

The Indianapolis club is fifth in the League in batting and seventh in fielding. The Washingtons are last in both. Hoosiers are first in the number of bases stolen-an honor for which Seery, McGeachy and Glasscock deserve the chief credit. The Washingtons are fourth in

Burdick is almost invariably effective in the latter part of the game, but is frequently hit hard in the early innings. The game he pitched against Boston yesterday was very similar to the one he pitched at Philadelphia on Friday. That kind of a pitcher is much to be preferred to one who weakens in a critical point, as is the the case with one or two of the Indiauapolis

In response to a telegram from President Nimick, of the Pittsburg Base-ball Club, offering to purchase Richardson, Ganzel, Rowe and Conway, the Detroit management replied to-day that Richardson and Ganzel had already been sold for \$8,000, but that Pittsburg could have Rowe and Conway. The price asked is a secret, but it is said to be very high. It is probable that the Pittsburg management will accept the

Racing at Latonia. CINCINNATI, Oct. 9 .- The races to-day at Latonia were well attended, although the weather was cool but clear. It was a day of surprises,

particularly in the fifth race, the Kimball First Race-Purse; one mile. Marchma won; Roundabout second, Hector third. Time, 1:44.
Second Race -Selling; seven furlongs. Lizzie
L. won; Lizzie B. second, Renounce third. Time,

Ways won; Sallie O. second, Bonnie Bounce third. Time, 1:044 Fourth Race-One and one-eighth mile. Pink Cottage won; Panana second, Catalpa third. Fifth Race-Kimbail stakes; six furlongs. Come-to-Taw won; Hindoocraft second, Sports-

OBITUARY.

man third. Time, 1:18.

Henry Monett, One of the Best-Known Rail-

road Men in the Country. YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 9 .- Henry C. Monett, general passenger agent of the New York Central railroad, died this evening of pneumonia after a short illness. The funeral services will be held at his home in Yonkers, Thursday morning at 9 o'clock. A special train will leave the Grand Central Depot at 6:45. The interment will take place at Columbus, O., Saturday.

Henry Monett was born at Columbus, O., Dec. 3, 1853. He entered the railway service in June, 1869, as messenger in the office of the general passenger egent of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis railway, at Columbus, O., and was afterwards promoted to ticket clerk. In 1874 he was rate and division clerk of the same road at Pittsburg, and from 1874 to 1880 he filled the position of chief clerk in the general passenger department at Columbus. On Jan. 1, 1880, he became assistant general passenger agent, and in 1881 he was promoted to chief assistant general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania Company, and located at Pittsburg. This position he filled until July 1, 1882, when he left the Pennsylvania and became the general passenger agent of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis railway. On March, 1883, he was appointed general passenger agent of the New York, West Shore & Buffalo. With the two last named roads he performed the duties of general baggage agent and opened both roads for passenger business. When the New York, Lake Shore & Buffalo was consolidated with the New York Central he became the general passenger agent of the latter, filling that position at the time of his death.

Other Deaths.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 9.—Benjamin C. Higdon, night manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company's office at New Orleans, died at 12:4: o'clock this morning, after a brief illness. Paris, Oct. 9 .- The death is announced of Father Schlever, the inventor of Volapuk.

THE FIRE RECORD.

A New York Livery Stable Burned, Involving the Death of a Young Man.

New York, Oct. 9.-A livery-stable, extending from 404 to 410 East Fortieth street, was burned about 4 o'clock this morning, and in it were burned to death Thomas Carr, a newsboy, eighteen years old, and twenty-seven horses. John Roach, a newsboy twenty-one years old who was sleeping in the stable with Carr, was so severely burned that it is not expected he can recover. Roach and Carr were working for neighboring news-dealers, and slept in the stable so as to be up early in the morning to get the papers. The stable was owned by a well-known horseman, D. D. Withers, who sublet it to cab and truckmen. The burned horses belonged to them, and in addition they lost about thirty cabs and trucks stored there. Their total loss is about \$40,000.

Other Fires. PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 9 .- Fire broke out in the town of Moscow, I. T., this morning, destroying in a very short time a number of build ings and their contents. The total loss is \$70,000 insurance, about one-third. The fire was evidently the work of incendiaries. The Moscow City Council recently passed an ordinance excluding "tin-horn" gamblers and thieves, and threats had been made by them against the town. It is believed that this fire is the result. Should detection ensue Judge Lynch will take charge.

CHICAGO. Oct. 9 .- Schuneman's packinghouse, in the Stockyards district, was burned this morning. Two hundred cattle in the pens were stampeded and made it dangereus for everybody in the vicinity for a time. The fire originated from an overturned lamp in the butterine factory. The loss is estimated at \$25,000;

Skowhegan, Me., Oct. 9.—The Somerset woolen-mill, operated by J. V. Breunan, at East Madison, was burned this morning. The fire was discovered in the carding-room, on the second floor. The mill was built three years ago. Loss, \$50,000; insurance on building and stock,

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 9.—Fire, about 4 o'clock this afternoon, almost completely destroyed the warehouse and factory of the Duquesne Furniture Company. The loss on the building and stock was \$26,000, with insurance of \$14,000. The cause of the fire is not known.

MUSKEGAN, Mich., Oct. 9 .- A portion of Lakeside village, three miles from this city, burned at I o'clock this morning. Estimated loss, \$36, 000; insurance, \$12,000. A number of families

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Chief of Police Ries, of Milwankee, was yesterday removed by the board of fire and police commissioners, after investigating the charges of inefficiency made by Mayor Brown.

The passenger packet, W. H. Cherry, was sunk yesterday near Paducah, Ky., on the Tennessee river. The Cherry belonged to the same company as the John M. Gilbert, sunk on Monday near Chester, Ill.

Lydia Washington, aged eighty-four years, was at the colored Weslyan Church, Xenis, O. Monday night, and participated in the services. speaking and shouting in an unusually happy way. While engaged in shouting she sank into her seat and died, Aunt Lydia was famous out Xenia for being the mother of twenty-or

A dispatch from Marquette, Mich., says the most rigid search fails to find a trace of the missing mining-school graduate, J. D. Steel. who mysteriously disappeared from Champion. Being immensely popular his sudden dropping out of sight creates the greatest interest. His books are correct; he owes nothing, and foul play is suspected.

Union Veterans' Union.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 9.- The third national eneampment of the Union Veterans' Union was called to order at McKeesport, Pa., at 2 o'clock this afternoon, by the commander-in-chief. Gen. M. A. Dillon. About 300 delegates were present from various Northern States. The session was devoted to preliminary work and interchange of greetings. To-morrow will be devoted to the reading of reports and routine business. On Thursday morning the election and installation of national officers will take place, and in the afternoon there will be a grand parade. The last session will be held on Friday, when the question of pensions and other legislation pertaining to the welfare of the soldiers and their widows and orphans will be considered The Woman's Veteran Relief Union began their session to-day, and will continue over to-morrow. They will elect officers and discuss topics beneficial to the order. The State department of the Union Veterans' Union met this morning and elected the following officers: Deputy commander, R. P. Hallgren, of Titusville; assistant deputies, P. Y. Shea, of Lebanon, and T. H. Rhoades, of Bradford; surgeon-general, L. D. Radzinski, of McKeesport; chaplain, F. H. Wolcott, of Bradford. In this State, during the past year, twelve new commanderies have been organized, making the total number fifteen.

Ohio Brewers' Association. DAVTON, O., Oct. 9.- In the business meeting, this afternoon, the Ohio Brewers' Association elected the following officers: President, Leo Ebert, of Ironton: vice-presidents, Henry Muhlhauser, George Morlein and Frank Overbeck of Cincinnati: A. M. Oppman, of Cleveland, and Rudelph Brand, of Toledo; Thomp. Burton, of Cincinnati, corresponding secretary; C. E. Gehring, of Cleveland, treasurer; Moritz Reingart, of Cleveland, financial secretary. The prestdent and vice-presidents were constituted the executive committee. After the transaction of considerable business of a private nature, the association adjourned to meet in Toledo the second Wednesday in October, 1889. Special meetings may be called at any time by the presi-

New Thing in Railway Prosecutions. PITTSBURG. Oct. 9. - Superintendent A. R. Starr, of the Ft. Wayne road, was arrested yesterday charged with being criminally liable for the death of Miss Harriet Weyman, killed in a collision at the Federal-street crossing one year ago. The suit was brought by the commonwealth, under a State law making a manager or employer crimically responsible for the death of a person in a disaster where proper precautions to prevent accident have not been taken. Superintendent Starr waived a hearing, and furnished \$5,000 bail for trial at court. Engineer A. B Martin, who had charge of the locomotive at the time of the accident, was also arrested, and gave bail in the same sum for court.

Mr. Blaine's Movements. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 9 .- Mr. Blaine's programme to-day included no speaking of any kind. In the morning a visit was made to various manufacturing establishments, and in the

gressman. Afterward a call was made at the soldiers' home, and many of the veterans 'improved the opportunity to take by the hand Maine's distinguished son. The party will leave to-night at 11 o'clock for Goshen, Ind., where Mr. Blaine will make a speech to-morrow after-

> DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN. Indications.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9. For Illinois, Indiana and Ohio-Fair weather; variable winds, becoming southerly. For Michigan and Wisconsin-Fair: warmer; southerly winds.

Local Weather Report. INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 9. Time. | Bar. | Ther. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather | Prec 7 A. M... 30.08 38 87 Neast Clear. 2 P. M... 30.04 55 40 N'wst Clear. 7 P. M... 30.03 51 45 Calm. Clear. Maximum thermometer, 57: minimum thermome-

ter, 35.
Following is a comparative statement of the condi tion of temperature and precipitation on Oct. 9. Normal.... 0.00 -0.11

Total excess or deficiency since Oct. 1. -88

Total excess or deficiency since Jan. 1-828 General Observations.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 9.

Station.	Bar-	Thermometer.			Pre-	Weath'r
	ter.	Exp.	Min.	Max	tat'n	n cath 1
Nam Vanla situ	29.88	40	38	46		Cloudy
New York city Buffalo, N. Y						The second secon
Dhitadalahia Da	The state of the same	46				144
Philadelphia, Pa.	29.00	44		1		488
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Atlanta, Ga		64		72		
Jacksonville. Fla			58			Fair.
Pensacola, Fla	29.90					A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH
Montgomery, Al	a 29.90	4 30.00				Cloudy
Vicksburg, Miss.	29.90					Cloudy
New Orleans, La	29.88					Cloudy
Little Rock, Ark	. 29.98			64		Rain.
Galveston, Tex	. 29.88		66	74		
San Antonio, Te:	x 29.94		58	80		Clear.
Memphis, Tenn.	29.98	60	56	70		Cloudy
Nashville, Tenn.	29.96	58	48			Fair.
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Cincinnati, O	Twenty on a				a language and	C33
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						1 (91)
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Duluth, Minn						
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St. Vincent, Min	D	****	42			
Davenport, la	. 30.02					
Dubuque, Ia	. 30.04					
Des Moines, Ia.	. 29.96					
St. Louis, Mo	. 30.02			64		
Kansas City, Mo	. 29.96			72		Clear.
Ft. Sill, Ind. T	. 29.98					Cloudy
Dodge City, Kan	. 29.90			80		Fair.
Omaba, Neb	. 29.90		50	74		Clear.
North Platte, Ne	b 29.98		42	76		Clear.
Valentine, Neb						Fair.
Yankton, D. T						Rain.
Ft. Sully, D. T	. 29.92					Fair.
Bismarck, D. T	. 29.86					Fair.
Ft. Buford, D. T.						Clear.
P. Arthur's L'd'g	29.98					Clear.
Qu'Apelle, N.W.	r 29 64					Cloudy
Ft. As nah ne. M.	T 20 98	52		64		Clear.
Helens, M. T	. 30.14	52				Clear.
Boise City I m						Clear.
Boise City, I. T. Chevenne, W. T.	30.04					Clear.
Ft.M'Kn'ny, W.T	29.98	4 40 4				Fair.
						Clear.
Denver, Col Pueblo, Col	20.00	00				Cloud
Santa Fa V M	30.00	68				Clear.
Santa Fe, N. M.	30.10	64	1 2200	60		Fair.
Salt Lake City						Clear.
Ft. Washakie, W	V	479	11 400	11 174		THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

CURRENT PUBLICATIONS.

Little, Brown & Co., of Boston, have issued a new library edition of Victor Hugo's novels in very attractive form. It embraces five novels and twelve volumes, viz.: "Notre-Dame," two volumes; "The Man Who Laughs," two volumes; "Toilers of the Sea," two volumes; "Ninetythree," one volume; La Miserables," five volumes. The works are translated complete and unabridged, with many important passages hitherto omitted. Of the literary methods of these French classics nothing need be said, nor of their intense and absorbing interest. They are in a strict sense the ripest and richest literary fruitage of one of the greatest creative intellects of modern times. In this edition the publishers have presented the works in a style befitting their merit. Each volume is beautifully printed in large, clear type, on heavy white paper with gilt tops, and choicely-decorated covers, \$1.50 per volume or \$18 for the set, They are sold separately or by the set.

"Painting in Oil," by Miss M. Louise Mc-Laughlin, of Cincinnati, is a manual for art students. Miss McLaughlin is the author of "China Painting" and "Pottery Decoration." She is a practical artist and tells what she has learned from experience, consequently what she writes is helpful to students and young artists. This one is a valuable band-book for such. A notable feature of the book is the list of "pigments to be avoided." The extreme simplicity of the palette recommended by Miss McLaughlin will be a surprise to those who have carelessly become habitnated to a too comprehensive list of colors. The initial letters and vignettes in the body of the book, and likewise the designs upon the cover, are the work of the author herself. Illustrated, fancy cloth, \$1, sent by mail on receipt of price by the publishers, Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati.

"Seven Conventions," by A. W. Clason, is an interesting contribution to political and constitutional history. It contains brief but quite complete histories of seven important conventions, viz.: the convention that framed the federal Constitution, the ratifying conventions of Massachusetts, Virginia and New York, the nonratifying convention of North Carolina, the ratifying convention of South Carolina and the Democratic convention of 1860 at Charleston and Baltimore. It shows careful study and research in political history. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company

The Story of the Nations series continues with "The Story of Media, Babylon and Persia, Including a Study of the Zend-Avesta or Religion of Zorosster, from the fall of Nineveh to the Persian War." This volume is a continuation of the story of Assyria. It is by T. A. Ragozin, a learned orientalist and ethnologist, and is published in uniform style with the preceding volumes of the series. Cloth, illustrated, \$1.50. This is the twentieth volume of the series, which makes in itself a valuable historical library. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

"Molly Bishop's Family." a novel by Catharine Owen, is a book with a motive. Under the guise of a story it relates the fortunes and life history of a young girl who first had to take care of a sick mother, then to go out as a governess, who finally married happily, but lost her husband and had to struggle along with two little children till better times came to her. The real point is in telling how she trained and cared for her children. The book is well written and full of good thoughts and good suggestions. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company. Cloth, \$1.

Vol. 8 of Alden's Manifold Cyclopedia embraces words from Ceylon to Club-foot. This is an excellent publication. Its bandsome type, numerous illustrations, handy form, neat, substantial binding, and, more than all, its skillful editing, which brings within such convenient limits such a vast amount of knowledge, make it well adapted to popular needs. A specimen volume, to be returned if not wanted, may be had in cloth binding for 50 cents, or in half morocco for 65 cents; postage 10 cents. Address. John B. Alden, publisher, New York, Chicago, Atlanta, Ga., or San Francisco.

"Fifty Years Ago," by Walter Besant, is an attempt to present in a pleasant, sketchy style an historical cyclorama of the condition of England and English society fifty years ago, and especially in contrast with the wonderful changes that have taken place during that period. It has been a and wonderful progress, and the relation of these makes a pleasant and interesting book. It is published in good style and copiously illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

The International Scientific series of D. Appleton & Co., (New York) is continued by the publication of "The Origin of Floral Structures, through Insect and Other Agencies," by Prof. It is a very ingenious and interesting work, the main object being to show the effect of environment on plants and to trace every part of the structures of flowers to some one or more definite causes arising from the environment. The Third Race—Selling: five furlongs. Winning widow of the well-known Pennsylvania Con- Bowen-Merrill Company. LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Card from Captain Hibben. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal In noticing my speech to the First Regiment. Harrison and Hovey Guards, at Pfafflu's Hall last evening, in the interest of the soldiers' meeting at Greencastle, Ind., on the 20th inst., your reporter is in error, as I did not say the G. A. R., but that the soldiers, my comrades, are going to support our brave old commander, Gen. Alvin P. Hovey, as he has at all times proven himself our true friend and comrade; and also his lieutenant, private Ira J. Chase. I make this correction to let my G. A. R. comrades know that I would not, in any way, use our order in politics, as it is positively prohibited. I have always, in speaking to posts and all G. A. R. comrades, made it a special point to obey orders, as I did in the front from 1861 to 1865. Our orders are now to fix bayonets, keep our powder dry, and charge to the front in solid phalanx; hold the line until victory is perched upon our banners. Then, as now, with such grand commanders as Harrison and Hovey for our leaders, our country will know how to appreciate the brave boys in blue who stood by it and the old flag in the hour of peril. No more pension vetoes or pauper CAPT. O. H. HIBBEN. pension bills.

Just One Moment.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 9.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: As a New Yorker visiting Indiana for about thirty years, and consequently being well acquainted with many of her business men, have taken the position so ably presented by Dr. H. E. Leonard, that the importation of foreign merchandise on a large scale would appreciate the value of gold, make it part company with silver and its equivalent and would tend to weaken and embarrass this young country.

When our government needed money to carry on the war of the rebellion, Indiana Democrate were advised by their leaders not to buy government bonds; that they would be of no more value than wall-paper. The consequence was the bonds had to be sold in Europe, Germany taking a great number of them at pawn-brokers' prices. When Lee's army surrendered, United States bonds were quoted in London and Berlin at 58 cents on the dollar. Had Democratic farmers and others bought those bonds they would have received 100 cents and good interest. As it was the foreigners reaped the benefits, and the money went out of the country.

Importers will be compelled to sell their goods for gold or its equivalent in currency, as they must pay in European exchange. Jobbers must follow the importers, and retailers will be compelled to hoard gold. An absence of this gold would compel us to sell produce at whatever price our creditors would give us. The prices of foreign goods would advance as the demand increased, and only competition with American makes would check a rapid advance.

· We boast of our inventive genius and wonderful machinery. The Japanese have heard of it evidently, as we learn they have ordered some seventy five thousand dollars' worth of machinery for making American dress silks, and they have ordered some forty thousand dollars' worth of machinery for making American paper. How long will it be before England, France and Germany will be compelled to make a pro-

tective tariff to keep the Celestials out! NEW YORKER. A Card from Dr. Tefft, of Utica, New York To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal My attention has been called to a state ment in the Sentinel of your city, Sept. 26, 1888, to the effect that I have pronounced for Cleveland and Hill. In reply permit me to say: In politics I came from old Whig stock, and have been an active worker in the Republican ranks since the organization of that party, casting my first presidential vote for Abra ham Lincoln, and since then have voted and worked for every Republican candidate for the presidency. The Democratic rebel brigadiers in Congress and other public places will not permit me to forget that a brother's life was given to save the country and to establish the same rights under the Constitution south of Mason and Dixon's line as existed north of it. This was not fully established by the war; and as a solid South continues the contest with the ballot, we who have never faltered in our support of the government should meet them with an unbroken front and never cease until they shall recognize the rights of the humblest citizen. The Republican party is now, as in the past, upon the right side of every great moral question. Our caudidates are representative Americans who believe in the protection of every American citizen in his rights, no matter what his color or

where his birth-place. Until this shall be accomplished and the Democratic leaders shall find a man for a presidential candidate broad enough to take in the glorious future of this country under God and a wise administration of its affairs I shall continue to support the candidates of the party that put down the rebellion, "beat our swords into prunning hooks," covered the brand "chattel" found on five millions of human beings with the sacred word "man," set the wheels of manufactures humming along our valleys, and has made the world better for its existence. UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 7. CHAS, B. TEFFT. Will Col. Matson Please Explain?

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journan

Will Colonel Matson please to explain to the Union veterans of Indiana and Illinois why he was so favorable to the dependent-pension bill in the Forty-ninth Congress and why he lost all that patriotic feeling for the bill and the old worn-out veterans in the Fiftieth Congress?

Are not the same weary, worn-out old veterans and their wives and children just as dependent, and many of them even more so than they were last year? Does he not know that this

Then why has he deserted these old comrades in their poverty and distress and allowed them to remain in the poor-houses without the aid that justly belongs to them. "Ah, for shame, that such a mau should come before any American audience to ask their votes, much less the votes of old soldiers. Or has he adopted the motto of that distinguished Southern brigadier and Democrat who said. "Let every State feed their own paupers," when speaking of pensioning the old soldiers? Or has he adopted the language of another distinguished Democrat who said, "When will this pension business have an end! It seems that these soldiers never dis." This is the way these men talk who are alive to-day by the mercy of this government. They had forfeited all their rights in their effort to destroy it, and come back into the halls of our national Congress and utter such sentiments.

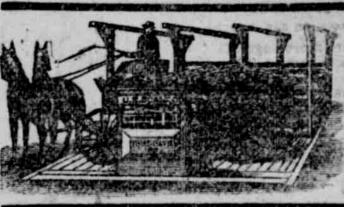
Does Colonel Matson indorse such sentiments. and has he ever rebuked one of these unrepentant rebel colleagues of his for such outrageous conduct? Or has he gone over to the enemy bodily and made peace with the rebel brigadiers and old "Veto Grover," who has gone out of his way to slur the old veterans in issuing his vetoes of their pension bills? Such a man is unworthy to be President of the United States. The writer of this article has never made any application for a pension, nor will he as long as it can be avoided, although he served four years in the grand old Army of the Tennessee, that never was defeated. But my beart goes out for those old comrades who are helpless and old and are calling for a pitiful sum to aid them from the land they helped to save, and such men as Matson refusing, month after month, to call up the bill for their benefit. Oh, for shame on such a man. Had it been a rebel brigadier who was chairman of that committee, then we would not have expected any better treatment at his hands; but when it comes to this, that one who wore the blue being guilty of such willful neglect to the old veterans who made it possible that Matson and Cleveland should have a country to represent, words fail me to express the feelings that must animate every loyal heart toward such men, and their defeat should be overwhelmirg.

VETERAN SOLDIER OF ILLINOIS. MONTICELLO, Ill., Oct. S.

The Farmer Who Is in Debt. To the Easter of the Indianapolis Journal:

I have spent the last twelve years in a way that brought me in contact with farmers and business men. My business was one that every public-spirited man loved to encourage, and when a refusal was given, it was almost excluperiod of social revolutions, surprising changes | sively this: "I am in debt." Knowing it to be a fact that a number of the farmers all over this country are in debt, I simply want to suggest to those in Indiana the following: Mr. Jones owes Mr. Thompson \$1,000. Mr. Jones expects to pay Mr. Thompson from the proceeds of his farm; from the sales of his wool and sheep; his potatoes; all kinds of vegetables; his buckwheat, oats, corn and grain; his butter and eggs; his stock and his everything he raises on his farm. George Henslow, of Queen's College, London. | All at once he learns that the Mills bill has become a law; free trade has come. Mr. Wilson, who has plenty of money laid up, brings him the news; tells him how cheap his clothing will be; that everything he sells will, of course, bring only half what it did under protection, but that he will now be able to buy as much for 50 cents under free trade as he did

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THE SWEETEST AND MOST NUTRITIOUS

Mr. Jones is delighted. He can see that the necessaries he must have will not cost him so much as they did last year; he gathers in his farm produce of all kinds, calculates how much he must save for seed and use, gets the market for what he can sell, buys the necessaries which he is compelled to have and with the proceeds he goes to Mr. Thompson to make a payment on the amount he owes him. Mr. Thompson brings out his note. It is still \$1,000. Mr. Jones now realizes for the first time, that while his source of income has been reduced one-half by free trade, his debt has remained the same. He says to Mr. Thompson: "Since the government has established a law to make me sell my farm produce for half what it brought under the protective system, I think you should reduce my account with you onehalf." "Oh, no!" says Mr. Thompson, "I cannot do that. It is," says Mr. Thompson, "your misfortune; you voted with the Democrats; you were told often enough that the more the laboring men, the greatest consumers, got for their labor, the higher price they could pay to you for what you had to sell, that they needed either direct from you or through the merchants of your neighbrhood. You heeded not this warning and free trade came by your vote. It has done much for Mr. Wilson, who has houses to rent and money at interest and to loan. He can buy his goods cheap. Foreign goods and produce have now come in; the home factories have been shut up and the laboring man has nothing to do or nothing to buy with. Your home market is gone and you must take the market price of your surplus in foreign lands; you must allow a per centage for shipping it over the railroads and the oceans, and a commission to the various persons who handle it. You get what is left after they are through nibbling. You were told this in time, but you voted with the Demacrats; I have not the philanthropy that prompts me to knock off \$500. No sir: you must pay me \$1.000. It will take you twice as long to pay it, perhaps, and it will cost you more interest, but you will get it paid by and by." Mr. Jones has now got bis eyes open. He goes home a sadder but a wiser man; he declares for protection; he must wait four years before he can vote for a return of the price for farm produce under protection. During these four years, the engines of the factories have rusted, America's manufactories have ceased, her industries have been destroyed, her sheep have all gone, foreign nations have swallowed up her markets and have raised tho price of every article he must have, to suit themselves. It is too late, yes, too late, Mr. Jones. I wonder how many of Indiana's farmers are going to make this sad mistake on Nov. 6, 1888! Not one, I hope. J. M. RUNK. MERCER, Pa., Oct. 7.

The Way They Argue. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals I am often amused at the average Democratic

argument as well as pained with the ignorantly conceived theories advanced by them. Such for instance, as "free raw material will enable us to control the markets of the world;" that "free wool will enable us to buy a \$12 suit of clothes for \$6;" that "low tariff makes wages higher," etc. It would be difficult, I think, to present to an intelligent people theories more absolutely unreasonable. Mr. R. Queer Mills says that "cotton goods can be manufactured cheaper in Rhode Island than in England." Cotton is a free faw material. Why do we not, therefore, control the English trade with these articles? When I ask a Democrat this question he winces and scratches his head and tries to think of something to say to off-set it, but finally blubbers out: "Oh, you're beat, an' you know it, an' you're tryin' to bring up some little tomfool argiment that haint a drop in the bucket alongside of the argiment we've got agin you. Take wool for instance. Yes, take wool. What you got to say 'bout payin' \$12 fer a \$6 suit of clothes?" Well, let us take wool, I say (not more than half of these Democrats know any more about the tariff than a spring lamb knows about the seven wonders of the world); suppose you are a farmer and wool was put on the free list, would you not loose the present protection on every pound of wool you sell, which now goes in, not the manufacturer's pocket, but your own! Suppose you have a mortgage on your farm, and the money you get for your wool is to help pay off that mortgage; but when you count over your money and you find it so much less than you used to get for the same amount of wool. I can imagine you will say about this: "Well, I've come to the conclusion one of the biggest old fools in seventeen States. Serves me right though. Now, old man," you'll about say, speaking to yourself, "you must work all the harder to make up this loss that your plaguegoned silliness caused by voting for free wool If you had voted as a sensible man you could

have had the benefit of protection; but you didn't!" And then you'll sigh, and continue, as you scratch your head: "The question is, how can I fix it with the old woman to keep her from thinking I was such a blame old fool?" And then again, as regards the \$12 suit of clothes. If we bought our ready-made clothes of Europe this argument might have some bearing; but we don't. We manufacture them ourselves, and therefore all that we would save with free wool would be the amount of tariff on the wool that goes into the suit, which would be about \$1.25. Now come right down to the solid truth of the matter-would you not be willing to pay \$1.25 more for a suit of clothes manufactured in this country than in Europe? I would if the suits I see on the emigrants are fair samples-tight eleeves, waist up under the arms; no style about them at all. No man in this intelligent United States would wear such clothes, even if he could get them 75 per cent. less than our own manufacture. We want no European hand-medowns. We want the best; and have the money to buy it. There is not one foreigner in ten in this country but that is better off now than he ever was in his native land, and he knows it, and the intelligent ones know protection has made this country a place to which they can come and live and enjoy all the blessings which in their former homes were not known.

May be the next Democrat I meet will smile and say knowingly, "It has allers ben the case when we've hed low tariff thet wages has went up a kitin'; more money 'n we knowed what to do with. Oh, yes; low tariff an' high wages allers Yes, endeed, oh, yes, oo-hoo," and then he squirts about a half pint of tobacco juice against a natural-gas pipe as he gazes in the gutter and imagines his statement undeniable. But I tell him my father split rails in the old low-tariff days for 25 cents a hundred and had to pay 18 cents a yard for calico, and the only thing that was cheap was whisky—20 cents a gallon.
"What! Twenty cents a gallon fer drinkin'
liquor!" says he. Yes, I reply; and then he rams
his hands down deep in his pockets and looks across the street at the saloon and wonders if it ufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sees

under protection for \$1. For a moment | will ever be as cheap as that again. I go on however, and say: Yes, 20 cents a hundred los splitting rails in those days-wild-cat banksgovernment bonds at 9 per cent, discount-national debt increasing twelve millions a year. Oh, yes, money was plenty and wages high up at that time, to be sure. Then he says: "You Republicans can hatch up more little dog-fennel argiments 'n airy other party. Thing's like this; you're beat an' you know it, an' can't git 'round it. I feel sorry for you. 'Pears like a shame to haft to turn your coat-tails to the White House after bein' thar so many year; but I reckon you've bed your spoon in the gravy long enough an' it might make you sick to git it all." And then he lets out another half pint of tobacco juice and says he must go down the street and see if he can get an Italian to do a little work for him without having to pay an Irishman two prices for it. And this is about the average Democrat's argument. CYRUS A. SAPP.

NOTES AND NEWS.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON has more than two thousand head of cattle, mostly thoroughbreds, on his big Louisiana plantation.

MR. CARL SCHURZ has been applied to by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. to write a "Life of Abraham Lincoin" for their American States-

EVERY seventh year a Harvard professor gets a year's vacation with pay Professor Palmer, distinguished in philosophy, enjoys the release this year and will go abroad.

SENATOR HEARST, of California, is beyond doubt the richest miner in America. Originally from Missouri, he began to the mountains as day laborer. He steadily ascended to foreman, superintendent and owner.

P. T. BARNUM left the platform at a political meeting in Connecticut the other night, giving as a reason that he was bored by the orator, but it is said the real reason was in pursuance of the nightly custom of his life to skip around to the front and have a peep at the box-office receipts. GENERAL SCHOFIELD, SUCCESSOR of General Sheridan at the head of the army of the United States, will be obliged to live in a Washington

boarding-house because his salary of \$7,500 a year is not sufficient to enable him to set up such an establishment as his position demands. THE Afghan commander-in-chief, Gholam Hyder Khan, recently caught two men in the act of spreading false news of the Ameer's death. He had them blown to pieces by canon in the presence of his troops. It is seldom that a baseless rumor has been so completely ex-

AMELIE RIVES CHANLER went to the theater in New York the other evening preceded by three messenger boys in uniform bearing two huge baskets of flowers, which were displayed in her box during the performance. Then the procession was reformed and the flowers borne

A SINGULAR marriage took place at Washington Wednesday afternoon, the contracting parties being Mr. Thiro Akabane, first secretary of the Japanese legation, and Miss E. M. Barry, of Washington. A special dispensation was obtained from the cardinal, the bride being a Catholic and the groom a pagan.

A LONDON paper, explaining the correct way to pronounce Parnell's name, and correcting the error of accenting the last syllable, shows how was pronounced in Swift's time by quoting one of that worthy's couplets:

Have you nothing new to-day From Pope, from Parnell or from Gay?

MRS. MONA CAIRD, who started the discussion on "Is Marriage a Failure?" spends most of her time on a large estate in Hampshire, dividing her time between superintending her farm and performing literary work on a type-writer. She is the author of two or three novels, and is as bright in conversation as she is radical on all

"THE pagoda-tree," writes a correspondent of

a London newspaper, "is not quite dead in India

yet. Dr. Freyer has received a fee of one lakh

of rupees for his successful treatment of the Nawab of Ranipur under a malignant attack of rheumatic fever. This is said to be one of the largest, if not the largest, fee ever received by a medical man. CHIEF-JUSTICE FULLER is not generally known as the author of an "Ode to Zach Chandler," which was read at a big Republican reception in Chicago some years ago. It seems that Dem-

ocratic Mr. Fuller was the only bard the young Republicans could get hold of, and that he kindly consented to write a laudatory ode, if only his name were concealed. SARAH ALTHEA HILL, the wife of D. S. Terry is out in a proclamation in the San Francisco press relative to her recent assault upon Justice Field. She signs herself Mrs. D. S. Terry, nee Mrs. Wm. Sharon." This is the first time that we ever heard of a woman who was born the wife of a male citizen. It is evident that Mrs.

Terry has acquired the English language from a reading of hotel bills of fare. THERE are still on the pension rolls of the government over eight hundred men who served in the war of 1812. That war ended seventythree years ago, and there were about fifty thousand men who were recognized as baving had a pensionable part in it. Taking these figures as a basis, a Boston newspaper man calculates that if the same proportion of veterans of the war of 1861 survive for a like period, there will

be as late as 1938 some 16,000 survivors. A JUDGE was recently called to decide as to what was "necessary." The rents from certain valuable lands are held in trust "for the necessary occasions" of a parish church. It lately built a beautiful spire, and the trustees demurred to paying for it on the ground that it. was unnecessary. The judge decided that though the salaries of the organist, the organblower, the bell-ringer and the singers were not necessary, the salaries of the sexton, the verger and the tuner of the organ were, and that the spire, being the place where it is usual to hang the bells, should be considered "necessary," and, accordingly, the money should be paid from the

trust. MAX O'RELL says that he has had an assistant in the preparation of his book on America in the person of a Boston elevator boy. Max O'Rell questioned the boy one day about his experiences with the queer people he came across, and the little fellow told one or two very original anecdotes. He was promptly taken into partnership. An agreement was actually drawn up between Max O'Rell and the elevator boy, by which the lad became a collaborator in writing the book, and will get one dollar on every thousand copies sold. He wrote out his own anecdotes, and his "copy" will go to the printers. "The boy has often given me a lift," said Max O'Rell, "and I thought it would be only fair to give him a lift; so I took him into partnership

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